Nippon Times

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Government Starts Large Dam Project

Selecting Over 80 Sites for Construction Work; To Up Electric Power Supply

Selection of more than 80 sites for dams has been started by the Commerce and Industry Ministry close on the heels of Prime Minister Shidehara's recent statement concerning means to attain national economic rehabilitation and to solve the unemployment problem, Kyodo reports.

The construction of these new dams, the news agency said will also mean a saving of coal required for the generation of electricity. This can be explained by the fact that with the completion of the eight dams for which investigations on construction work have already been completed, an increase of 617,550,000 kilowatt hours of electricity will be attained by the existing power stations located on the lower reaches of the rivers.

The following are the figures for electric power increases expected from the existing downstream power stations upon the completion of the proposed dams and the labor power required for construction:

Name	Power Increase	Labor Power
	(In 1,000 kwt. hours)	
Sounbetsu (River Ishikari in the Hokkaido)	10,000	300
Iwahora (River Kitakami in northeastern Japan)	40,900	1,800
Yakisawa (River Tone in the Kanto district)	152,100	3,000
Kawamata (same as above)	48,6?0	1,400
Hiratani (River Yatsukuri in the Tokai district)	43,700	?00
Asahi (River Kiso in the Tokai district)	70,000	1,200
Arimine (River Joganji in the Hokuriku district)	110,310	2,000
Kamishiiha (River Mimi in Kyushu)	110,000	2,500

To facilitate the transmission of surplus electric power from the central part of Honshu to the western area and Kyushu in the period of abundant water supply, necessary projects were launched during the war. A part of these projects is reported to have been completed and full transmission operation is expected in the near future.

By means of facilities linking the western part of Japan with Kyushu, it has become possible to transmit 70,000 kilowatts to Shikoku from the central part of Honshu and 50,000 kilowatts to Kyushu from the western part of Honshu. Furthermore, a big plan to construct a trunk transmission line is underway.

The plan is designed to replace the 150,000-volt transmission lines now in service extending from the Hokuriku district to Okayama, Hiroshima and other western areas of Honshu with 220,000-volt transmission lines. Upon completion of the project, it will become possible to transmit 300,000 kilowatts to the western part of Honshu from the central part and 150,000 kilowatts to Kyushu from the western part of Honshu. The total of electric power thus to be transmitted will be equivalent to the amount of electric power the generation of which requires 500,000 tons of coal.

MANILA TRIAL RECESSES

Yamashita's Counsel Says Court Powerless Under U.S. Constitution

Kyodo

MANILA (USIS), November 10.—The war crimes trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Japanese Commander in the Philippines, was recessed today after the eleventh court day.

Defense counsel Colonel Harry Clarke and his staff were preparing a writ of habeas corpus contending that the tribunal which is hearing evidence against Yamashita has no authority to act under the American Constitution.

The defense argument to be presented early next week also contended that only during a military campaign in enemy-occupied territory can capital cases be tried by a regular court martial without trial.

Foreign Heads May Meet

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn arriving in New York on Friday from London opined that he personally believed that leaders of the Council of Foreign Ministers will resume their meeting within a month or two, according to a New York report. He stated that all the deputies of the foreign ministers had remained in London and continued discussions when the heads of the nations departed after Russia insisted that only the "Big Three" should decide peace treaties.

Tojo to Be Tried Next Month

The trial of General Hideki Tojo and other Japanese war criminals will begin in Tokyo next month, according to Reuter's Tokyo correspondent.

Pauley Plans Fast Trip To Manchuria as Soviets Said Moving Machinery

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (AP), November 11.—Edwin C. Pauley, chief of the U.S. Reparations Commission, has revealed that he is anxious to reach Manchuria "as fast as I can" to investigate reports that Russia was moving industrial machinery. He made this statement before he left for Japan with his newly-designated assistant, Federal Judge Fierson Hall of Los Angeles.

Communists Reveal Popular Front Plan

12-Point Platform to Bolster Party Includes Overthrow Of Tenno System

The Communist Party's policy to form a nation-wide popular front under its leadership was made public on Sunday with the disclosure of a 12-plank platform by the Committee to Strengthen the Communist Party of Japan, reports Kyodo.

The committee has decided to establish a preparatory commission for the liberation of people whose main objective will be to muster democratic influences in the country and form a common front against the "reactionary forces supporting the Imperial institution."

The party has taken the stand that full acceptance of the 12-point platform will not necessarily be forced upon those organizations which may join the people's front it envisions and that cooperative action will be carried on within the scope to which these organizations may agree.

The platform proposes (1) to form a common front with all democratic influences in order to overthrow the Tenno system and establish a republican government by the people, (2) to execute the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration faithfully and support the governments of democratic countries, (3) to disband all anti-democratic organizations and punish war criminals, (4) to abrogate all laws suppressing the people's rights and ensure complete freedom of the press, speech, religion, assembly and street demonstration, (5) to abolish the present arbitrary constitution and replace it with a democratic constitution by the people, (6) to shorten working hours, establish a minimum wage system and improve the living conditions of the laboring class, (7) to have laborers manage important undertakings and banks and enforce control on them by the people's republican government, (8) to redistribute land among the farmers, (9) to sanction reduction of farm rent, (10) to ensure adequate relief measures for raid-sufferers, the unemployed and war-bereaved, (11) to have the people control foodstuffs and other vital commodities and provide houses to the homeless, and (12) to abolish militaristic and imperialistic laws and educational systems.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party also made public a platform of its policies to be submitted to its fourth convention to be held shortly, in which it is emphasized that the sovereignty rests with the people. It also proposes the establishment of a people's assembly as an organ to elect the members of the Government. The government will be responsible to the assembly and it will be overthrown when it fails to meet the assembly's expectations.

The proposed platform provides that the members of the assembly will be responsible to the people and will be dismissed if they fail to carry out their missions adequately.

In the meantime, representatives of the Japan Social Democratic Party called on Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida on Saturday and presented a memorandum proposing State control of land and houses affected by air raids. The proposal is aimed at solving the leasehold question which forms the greatest bottleneck in building houses for the raid-victims. Mr. Ashida was also advised to consider abolition of regulations governing lumber and organization of cooperative unions by small regional units to expedite building of houses.

RAF Prepared For Japan Raid

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 1.—The British air force was being groomed for an all-out bombing attack on Japan when the war ended, Prime Minister Clement Attlee disclosed on Friday. He said that the plans called for the use of 177 air combat squadrons including 20 heavy bomber squadrons detailed for strategic night attacks patterned after the German saturation bombings. RAF squadron ranges from 12 to 25 planes.

His Majesty Leaves To Report War End

Will Worship at Ise Shrines This Morning—Strict Simplicity Marks Visit

His Majesty the Emperor left Tokyo Monday morning on a four-day trip to the Kansai district to report on the termination of the war and to pray for the revival of Japan as a peace-loving nation at the Grand Shrines of Ise and also at the Unebi and Momoyama Imperial Mausoleums, states Kyodo.

His Imperial Majesty, attired in the new Imperial uniform and wearing the supplementary decoration of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, left the Imperial Palace at 7:50 a.m. Monday in an informal motorcar cortege. Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Lord Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, was privileged to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine while Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and other high-ranking Court officials respectfully followed.

Unlike on former occasions of Imperial visit, the Imperial cortege on Monday was plain and simple as it was guarded by only two policemen and three members of the Imperial Palace Guard. Members of the retinue carried no saber.

At Tokyo Station, His Imperial Majesty was greeted by Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri, Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka and other Ministers and boarded the third coach of the Imperial train on the fourth platform. The Imperial train left Tokyo Station at 8 a.m.

His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to have the Imperial train slowed down when it passed raid-devastated cities in Shizuoka and Aichi prefectures to observe the state of destruction and the citizen's activities for reconstruction. After a nine-hour journey, His Imperial Majesty reached Uji-Yamada Station at 5:10 p.m.

His Imperial Majesty, again, in an informal motorcar cortege, proceeded to the temporary headquarters in the Inner Grand Shrine of Ise.

It is respectfully learned that in compliance with special wishes of His Imperial Majesty, the temporary headquarters has been arranged in a strictly simple manner with no decoration whatsoever in the 10-mattress room reserved for His Imperial Majesty.

His Imperial Majesty will worship at the Inner and Outer Shrines of Ise this morning and report on the end of the War of Greater East Asia. His Imperial Majesty will leave Yamada Station this afternoon for Kyoto where His Imperial Majesty will stop at the Omiya Palace.

PROBING PEARL HARBOR

Barkley to Produce Confidential Papers From F.D.R.'s Files

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 11.—The long-heralded politically explosive congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster opens this week with an all-star cast of witnesses.

Committee Chairman Senator Alben Barkley, Democrat from Kentucky, promised that the heretofore unpublished confidential documents including papers of the late President Roosevelt will be produced.

Public inquiry is scheduled to start Thursday with a tentative list of 48 witnesses including Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, General George C. Marshal, Chief of Staff, and numerous other high-ranking military officers.

Senator Barkley declared that all the facts of the nation's most disastrous defeat will be laid before the public "no matter whom they many hurt in high or low places."

MIKOLAJCZYK SEES BYRNES

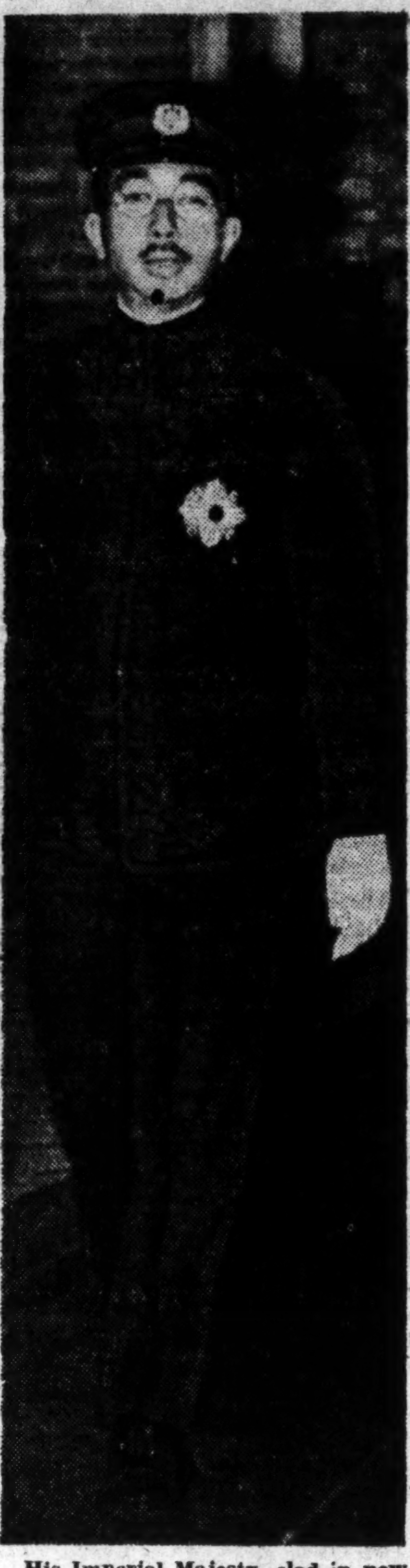
Polish Deputy Premier Makes Stop-Over Trip En Route Home

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 11.—Polish Deputy Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk called on Secretary of State James Byrnes on Friday en route to Poland from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Conference in Quebec. He is attending the meetings of the Executive Committee of the conference in Washington and will leave for Warsaw by plane.

Asked about the war havoc in Poland, Mr. Mikolajczyk told newsmen that about 5,000,000 Poles had been killed. Mines in Silesia, he said, are now working at 70 per cent of the prewar capacity and the most serious problem is transportation. He estimated that 1,500,000 Poles would return to Poland from the east and about the same number would return from Germany.

Leaves for Ise



His Imperial Majesty, clad in new uniform, arrives at Tokyo Station.

Prince Kaya Seeks Status of Commoner

Discloses Desire to Prince Higashikuni—Many Obstacles to Move Seen

H.I.H. Prince Tsunenori Kaya, has recently notified H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, former Premier, of his intention to descend to the status of a common subject, according to the Jiji

In an exclusive interview, last week, Prince Higashikuni disclosed that Prince Kaya had expressed his wishes to follow in his steps and that Prince Kaya had whole-heartedly supported Prince Higashikuni's decision to descend to the status of a subject the ex-Premier added.

Prince Higashikuni also told Jiji that H.I.H. Prince Takahito Mikasa, youngest brother of the Emperor, personally called on His Highness on Saturday when they exchanged views on the matter.

"I have no intention whatsoever of causing trouble where there is no cause," Prince Higashikuni declared, "but I have decided to descend to the status of a subject simply because I believe that should be done.

"The course of action I have decided on," continued His Highness, "will inevitably have some bearings on a number of important matters, including revision of some of the existing laws relating to the Imperial Family and reform of the present peerage system."

Therefore, Prince Higashikuni admitted, he does not believe that his decision will be carried into practice swiftly. He declared, however, "In such times as these some bold stroke of action is needed," indicating his firm determination to stick to his decision.

According to the Jiji, the Prince informally expressed to the Throne his wishes to become a commoner through Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of the Imperial Household, immediately after he resigned the Premiership.

On that occasion, they further revealed, His Majesty commanded the Imperial Household Minister to tell the Prince to withhold his action for the time being. Consequently, His Highness has so far refrained from taking any formal action to carry his intention into practice, although His Highness is known to be anxious to do so.

MacArthur, Premier Confer

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur conferred Friday with Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara and "routine matters of administration" were discussed, it was announced by the Allied Headquarters, according to a PRO announcement.

Chinese Reds Agree To Join New Talks

Peace Hopes Revived as Both Armies Continue Clashes In North

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 11.—New peace hopes rose in China's civil war after deadlocked Communist and Nationalist negotiators accepted the bid to a conference called by the Democratic League, liberal organization with growing influence.

The conferees sat down against the ominous backdrop of widespread clashes in North China and heightening tension on the border of Manchuria.

Unconfirmed Chinese press reports said that the Nationalist 13th and 52nd Armies landed from American transports at Chinwangtao, five miles south of Shanshikwan, where entrenched Communists are blocking the road into Manchuria.

A Nationalist commander said that yesterday's fighting in that sector resulted from seven Communist attacks, adding that his troops merely defended themselves, but began moving forward shortly.

Previous to the Democratic League's conference invitation, Information Minister K. C. Wu indicated that the Communists and Nationalists were hopelessly deadlocked in efforts to unify China. The Minister said that the Communist reply to the Government's recent peace proposals ignored Chungking's offers and demanded that Nationalist troops cease attacks immediately, withdraw from all advanced occupied territories and railroads, and guarantee against further attacks.

Will Leave by Spring

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 11.—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer said that all American forces will be withdrawn from China by early spring leaving 6,000 men for the military mission to train China's soldiers, sailors and airmen. The General emphasized that the Americans will not help the Nationalists reach Manchuria. He said that the marines will remain "non-partisan" and not move to other points than present stations—Peiping, Tientsin, Tangku, Chinwangtao, Tsingtao.

First Hopeful Break

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (USIS), November 11.—INS correspondent Charlotte Ebener reported today that the "first hopeful break in the Yenan-Chungking dispute which has been for weeks came today when it was disclosed that the Communists had agreed to name their seven delegates to the inner-party consultative council."

Miss Ebener said that Communist negotiator Wang Jo-Fei declared that the Yenan move followed the intervention of the China Democratic League, federation of six political organizations.

The correspondent said that the "Communist reversal of position was regarded by a League spokesman as serving to eliminate one of the barriers keeping the Communist and Government negotiators apart despite intensified fighting in north China.

"The Communist were reported shelling Kweishui, capital of Suiyuan province. Fighting also raged along the Great Wall in Shansi and Hopeh provinces as the Communists sought to prevent the advance of Government troops toward the Manchurian frontier."

STALIN REMAINS MYSTERY

Gen. Janoff Said Set To Rule Russia if Necessary

Despite repeated denials by Moscow as to the serious illness of Premier Stalin, an Australian broadcast, on Saturday, reported the Stockholm correspondent of the London Daily Mail as saying that General Janoff, Chairman of the Leningrad Soviet, has arrived in Moscow ready to take over command of the country if necessary. This report is a follow-up of a number of rumors that Stalin is ill following a heart attack.

Expected to Return Soon

Kyodo

MOSCOW (AP), November 11.—A foreign diplomat said that a high Soviet official indicated that Generalissimo Josef Stalin is expected to return to active duty in Mid-November, Premier Stalin's whereabouts are still a subject of considerable speculation.

The diplomat stated that the official explained Mr. Stalin did not appear at the Red Square parade Wednesday because it would have been dangerous to his health to appear for hours in frigid temperatures after coming from the warm southern climate.

CIO Wires Cabinet Heads Urging U.S. Troops Leave China Front Immediately

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (AP), November 11.—The CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union sent demands to Washington for the United States troops to get out of China immediately. The Union telegraph President Truman and Secretaries of State, War and Navy demanding the immediate removal of all American troops, arms and material lend-lease to the Chinese Government offering longshoremen to China to speed the job.

3 Allied Heads Visit Cemetery at Arlington

Truman, Attlee Agree Setting Up Body to Moot Jewish Influx to Palestine

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 11.—Leaders of three great nations drew inspiration at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier for their struggle to find in the war's most terrible atomic weapon an instrument of enduring peace. President Truman and Prime Minisers Clement Attlee and William MacKenzie King of Canada honored with bowed heads the men who have laid down their lives for an idea.

Immediately after the Armistice Day ceremonies, the three leaders went back to deliberations aboard the yacht on the Potomac River. What the three discussed aboard the yacht is left entirely to speculation.

London dispatches told of reports that the United States and Britain have already agreed upon the creation of a joint committee to deal with the question of Jewish immigration to Palestine but that Mr. Attlee wanted to talk it over with the President.

President Truman's remarks last night on what he hopes will result from the three-Power atomic energy conference aroused speculation that he may be planning a voice for the United Nations in controlling war's most devastating weapon.

In a state dinner toast, the President said: "We are hoping that agreements of policies will come out of these conferences which will make the United Nations organization a living, moving and active program."

London dispatches have indicated that Prime Minister Attlee might favor some arrangement permitting the United Nations organization to take custody of the atomic bomb.

Discuss Atomic Energy

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 11.—President Truman, Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain, and Prime Minister William MacKenzie King of Canada began formal discussions of the atomic energy policy aboard the presidential yacht USS Sequoia this afternoon.

Before boarding the Sequoia, all three paid an Armistice Day visit to the Arlington National Cemetery to honor the men who died in World War I.

NO RECESS FOR U.S. HOUSE

Original Plan Was From Thanksgiving Through New Year's

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 10.—House leaders said last week that plans for a legislative recess from Thanksgiving Day through New Year's have been dropped. It was not immediately clear what effect this will have on the Senate, which also had hoped for an extended rest.

Several issues may complicate the planned House holiday including one on the discharge of men from the armed forces with several petitions currently before the body designed to force action on bills which broaden discharge eligibility.

It was learned yesterday that the navy demobilization passed the 500,000 mark last weekend with present schedules calling for the release of 1,200,000 by the end of the year or over one out of three of those eligible.

Seek Ship Transportation

Kyodo

SYDNEY, November 10—Shipping circles estimated today that 9,000 persons in Australia are now waiting ship transportation to Britain while 5,000 war brides and businessmen are seeking passage to the United States.

Bill Controlling Atom

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Senator Joseph Ball, Minesota Republican offered a new bill on the control of atomic energy which would restrict secrecy to military weapons using the new found power.

British Guns Pound Forces in Surabaya

Attack Opened Up at 6 A.M. November 11—Indonesians Marching Toward City

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 11.—British forces shelled and bombed Indonesian strongpoints at Surabaya to clear the way for the troops of the 5th Indian division who are advancing into the great Java naval base, the headquarters of Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander of the Dutch East Indies, announced.

Light sniping machine-gun fire met the Indian troops as they jumped off from the perimeter of positions which they held around the town. Indonesian resistance was growing in intensity by mid-morning, a British spokesman said.

British authorities explained that disrupted communications resulted in the delay in announcing the attack.

Indonesian sources said that British shells began to fall upon Surabaya at 6 a.m. Saturday, the deadline set for the surrender of all Indonesian arms in a British ultimatum with the shelling reported increasing in intensity at 8 a.m.

British Shelling Reported

Kyodo

BATAVIA (USIS), November 11.—A spokesman of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic reported that the British started shelling Surabaya at 6 a.m. Saturday and that the bombardment is increasing in intensity.

Headquarters of Lieutenant General Philip Christison, Allied Commander in the Netherlands East Indies, had not confirmed the report at noon and said it had "nothing" to report. It added that "communications are not working well."

The Indonesian spokesman said that many Indonesians were killed and wounded by the shelling. He said that the British presumably used both artillery and warships. He indicated that the British opened fire to prepare the advance of the British troops into the city.

Surabaya Under Attack

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 11.—In full-scale warfare, Indian troops attacked Surabaya under cover of British warplanes and artillery. The Nationalist spokesman said that many Indonesians were killed and wounded and families were fleeing the city carrying out a scorched-earth policy.

Strong Indonesian forces reportedly are marching on Surabaya from Jogjakarta, 175 miles southwest where 100,000 armed Indonesians are concentrated.

Thousands Said Killed

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), Nivember 11.—Indonesian reports said that thouhands of Indonesian soldiers are being killed by "continued British attacks from air, sea and land." Officials of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic released reports telephoned by the Indonesian army captain that "bodies are piling up in all Surabaya and cannot be removed because of continuous British shelling from the sea."

Headquarters of Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander of the Netherland East Indies, denies the report.

A British statement said that all targets bombed and strafed in support of the 5th Indian division's advance into Surabaya had been "reconnoitered and pin-pointed." It declared that the Indonesian assertions that the air attack was indiscriminate was "absolutely untrue."

The announcement said that operations to clear Surabaya of extremists are continuing. British casualties during the first morning of fighting on Saturday was one killed and four wounded, the announcement said.

BATAVIA (AP), November 11.—British-Indian troops with artillery support advanced into the center of Surabaya in house-to house fighting as Dr. I.R. Soekarno charged that thousands upon thousands of civilians were being killed in a vast massacre.

The President of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic in a statement at Jogjakarta, ancient capital of Java, called on world public opinion to condemn the British attack on Surabaya, a city of half a million people.

Dr. Soekarno said that two entire native quarters were burned down and Chinese and Arab quarters severely damaged.

The Allied headquarters denied indiscriminate air attacks and added they have not received reports of the British using naval guns. The Dutch reported that the British-Indians gained two-thirds of the city. There were increasing signs that the

(Continued on Page 2)

Allied Rodeo Draws Mammoth Audience

Meiji Shrine Stadium Stormed By 55,000 Allied Servicemen on Sunday

All roads, good or bad, led into Tokyo Sunday as some 55,000 Allied soldiers and sailors stormed the Meiji Shrine staudium to catch a glimpse of the first international Allied rodeo. In fact it was the initial sports event of its kind ever to be staged in Japan or the Orient for that matter.

Allied servicemen billeted in all parts of the Japanese mainland converged into the incinerated capital on jeeps, 3/4-ton weapon carriers, trucks, trains, trams and street cars. Some thumbed rides. Others even hoofed it.

These servicemen taking advantage of the holiday and ideal autumn weather thrilled to the excitement and pageantry—bronco busting, steer bucking and American trick and fancy stunting both on the ground and in the air. One of the topnotch attractions, no doubt, was watching Lieutenant Dick Ryan, the producer of the show, gallivanting on First Frost, alleged to be one of His Majesty's prized white stallions.

One of the feature events of the day was an exhibition riding by two former Japanese Olympic champions, Yoshie Kimura and Kyotai Osanai.

The biggest thrill for the crowd was the bulldogging of Richard Chase and bronc riding of Joe Krig, both of the 1st Cavalry.

Two fellows, Corporal Roy J. Landesman of Arlington, Virginia, and Corporal David A. Ferson, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, both with the 30th traffic regulations group stationed in Kyushu pulled in from Tosu, Saga Prefecture, to watch the spectacle.

Many Japanese longed to go but with an exceptional few, they had to be contended with ogling the air circus or standing on the sidewalks watching the continuous flow of traffic to and from the sports arena.

While the traffic must have been hard on the wear and tear of Tokyo's many wrinkled roads, some narrow, some winding, some hilly and a few wide, the Tokyoites were impressed by the seemingly endless wave of uniforms. After all it was only about 90 days ago when swarms of American aircraft day and night were ranging over all parts of the country peppering targets at will. And those tall, healthy, good-natured soldiers and generals, sailors and admirals, were ready to "invade" and pulverize the Japanese into surrender.

Many of the older generation took their grandchildren on their knees and told them that more than 70 years ago those crowded thoroughfares leading into Tokyo Sunday, were scenes of lordly processions of daimyos outfitted in their traditional regalia parading into the ancient capital to attend the Shogun's powwow,

The Armistic Day rodeo featuring thrills of leaping jeeps, jumping animals and looping P38s will be long remembered by those who gained entrance into the stadium.

DYKE PROMOTED IN RANK

Chief of CI and E Section Here Made Brigadier General

Promotion of Colonel Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section, to the rank of brigadier general on October 26 1945, was announced Monday, said PRO.

A veteran of two wars, General Dyke was called to active duty as a major on January 7, 1943 and assigned to the Information and Education Section of the War Department.

He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on October 8, 1943 and came overseas on October 16, 1943 to assume command of the Information and Education Section, SWPA. He was promoted to colonel on December 22, 1944 and assumed command of the Civil Information and Education Section upon its inception on September 22, 1945.

General Dyke enlisted in the old Seventh Regiment in World War I as a private on April 18, 1918. He was honorably discharged as a corporal in August of 1919 after service with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

In civilian life General Dyke was assistant advertising manager of the U.S. Rubber Company, advertising director of Johns-Manville Corporation, advertising director o Colgate Palmolive Peet and was director of promotion and research of the National Broadcasting Corporation when called to active duty. He has served as chirman of the board of the Association of National Advertisers and as president of the fraternity, Alph Delts Sigma.

Tenko Maru Sinks

Tossed by a storm and high waves, the 80-ton Tenko Maru, which sailed from Sukuge Port, Kochi Prefecture, at 9 a.m. November 7, capsized and sank off Mizugaura about 4 p.m. the same day. Of the 350 passengers aboard over 100 were reported missing and 28 were drown. As far as has been ascertained 211 persons including crew members, have been rescued.

U.S. Scribe's Report Japan Will Replace ¥ Notes Denied; Devaluation Not Planned

Finance Ministry authorities on Friday flatly refuted the report by a New York Herald-Tribune correspondent that new Yen banknotes will be issued by the Japanese Government to replace the present Yen notes, according to local vernaculars.

The report which is credited to "a certain authoritative source," has created considerable repercussions in Japan's financial and other quarters concerned.

The Finance Ministry as well as the Bank of Japan contend that the idea, if for maintaining the Yen's value domestically is "absolutely meaningless." They also said they will never effect domestic devaluation such as lowering the present one-yen note to 50 sen.

The plan as reported by the foreign correspondent however, is considered the most effective measure for seizing properties hoarded in the form of bank notes especially when the contemplated property and wartime profit taxes go into effect, these authorities admitted. When these new taxes go into force, they said the natural tendency will be to change real estates and securities into cash and hoard the bank notes and therefore, the suggested idea will be effective in checking such a practice.

Pointing out that at present considerable sums of the Bank of Japan notes are circulated over a wide range in national life, the issuance of new Yen notes to which the old Yen notes will be compulsorily changed would clarify who owe how much and this would enable the tax authorities to carry out fair and just taxation.

The Finance Ministry authorities went on to say that the present printing capacity being such as it is, they were contemplating to use stamps in changing old notes into new ones, if ever they were to carry out this measure.

Nippon Phone System Weak, Survey Shows

U.S. Signal Corps Comments On Communications Setup Including Telegraph

Glaring weaknesses in the Japanese communications system was revealed in a study by American Signal Corps officers of telephone, telegraph and radio facilities in Japan. The survey began when deployment of occupation troops made it necessary to take over available Japanese facilitise to augment the already extensive American communications set-up, said RO on Saturday.

When General MacArthur undertook "the greatest gamble in modern history"—his entry into Japan with a comparative handful of American troops—he was accompanied by an unusually large number of Signal Corps troops under the command of Major General Spancer B. Akin who set up the extensive communications system to carry warnings and calls for reinforcements if the Japanese attempted treachery. There were in this element, which corresponds to the assault waves in normal landing operations, more Signal Coprs personnel in proportion to the other arms in any landing operation in which enemy resistance could be expected.

The first American communications, a three-kilowatt radio station, were carried into Japan in three C-46's, the third, fourth and fifth planes to land in Japan on the first day of the occupation. Past bowing, bewildered Japanese the signalmen piled out with loops of wire and within 34 minutes it was possible for the outside world to talk back and forth with American Army forces in the enemy's homeland. The airborne echelon kept communications open until reinforced by the radio ship, the 55-year old Apache which served as a floating broadcasting studio for correspondents during the Philippine campaigns. Later, the big new Spindle Eye arrived to provide an up-to-date workshop for the newsmen.

Later, special purpose communications vehicles were landed from planes and ships to spread out over the countryside to give General Headquarters a widely dispersed network of radio and wire channels. Though the Japanese were docile, ordinary military precaution demanded that instant communications be available among all units of the American forces which were taking up posts throughout the Empire.

Wherever possible, Japanese facilities were taken over for this purpose with emergency standby channels erected out of American equipment. Where it was not possible, signalmen strung wire and set up their radios as they had in the New Guinea jungles. In performing this mission and in military government surveys, the Signal Corps made a series of interesting discoveries about the wire and radio services of Japan.

In many cases, it took several hours to complete telephone calls over the Japanese system which reaches the American standards of 1930. Though the telephones were automatic, employing dial system, the services were greatly undermanned. American bombing played havoc with the number of telephones, particularly in Tokyo where the number was reduced from 200,000 to 50,000 by the American airmen. Another cause of reduction in telephone equipment came from the lack of preventive maintenance measures.

The 10,000 character language of the Japanese makes talking over the American or German manufactured equipment a lengthy operation. A single "yes" or "no" answer ferquently takes several minutes to complete.

Telegraph was used more extensively than long distance telephones, the reverse of American custom. Virtually all communications are Government-owned and operated and in small towns and villages the post office is generally the telegraph and telephone office as well.

The Japanese had seven and a half million Government-licensed radios, an average of one for every other person, but half of the sets are not in operation because of disrepair.

Veterans Seek Jobs, Eichelberger States

Picture of Japan's Occupation Also Reviewed for Visiting U.S. Industrial Leaders

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama, November 9.—"A job with security and a future is what the returning overseas veteran wants. He deserves the very best America can give him," said Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army's occupation troops commander, to a group of leading labor, management and Government officials on a War Department-sponsored tour of the Pacific, said PRO.

The general declared that the men who have been doing the fighting out here for over three years will want an active part in seeing that "world-wide peace is a reality."

"There can be no peace in the world unless there is economic security. That means jobs," he told seven wage and employment experts. "Speaking of jobs," General Eichelberger added, "the men coming over here in the occupation have a tough one all set up for them."

He reported that when General MacArthur landed here on August 30 "we were prepared for a fight." He mentioned the ride from Atsugi Airport to Yokohama with the Supreme Allied Commander with both sides of the road lined with thousands of armed Japanese soldiers. The general admitted to the protection of but one battalion of American troops at that time.

The Eighth Army occupation troops commander said the occupation of Japan has been a success. He pointed out that the bloodless invasion, the demobilization of millions of Japanese soldiers and sailors, and the transition of the military dictatorship, Fascist government to one that is being taught to absorb the principles of democracy had all happened in some 60-odd days. "The Japanese people have been given freedom of religion, speech, press and the radio in little less than two months' time."

Most of the men with 60 points will have left Japan by the first of December, and the critical score probably will be lowered before long to include those with scores of 50, the Eighth Army commander revealed.

"That will mean just so many more jobs necessary for these men," he concluded, "and the soldier going home justly expects labor, management and the Government to give him a helping hand in finding full-time employment and good wages."

The seven-man group included Charles Kreingler, representing the American Federation of Labor; August Scholle, national representative of the C.I.O.; W. A. Klinger, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Charles E. Moore, the National Association of Manufacturers; Benjamin Gordon, the U.S. Department of Commerce; Theodore Marks, the U.S. Employment Service, and Hugh N. Perry, representing the Veterans' Administration as the personal choice of General Omar Bradley.

Research Body Set Up

Kyoto Imperial University has announced the establishment of the Kyoto Imperial University Composite Research Association within the institute to accelerate the development of the mission of the university, according to Kyodo. The aim of the association is to make each of the seven colleges engaged in composite researches and publish results attained once in a month. As for a joint study on common subject to be conducted by colleges, it is expected liaison arrangements among them will be made.

Jerome Kern Dies

Kyodo

NEW YORK (USIS), November 11.—Jerome Kern, aged 60, who has written some of America's best-loved songs during the last 30 years died of cerebral hemorrhage today. He collapsed on November 5 and was taken to the hospital where he died.

'Lost Money' Incident Heavy Blow to Bank

Laborer Returns ¥129,000 Out Of ¥1,500,000 Currency Lost in 'Accident'

Of the 15,000 "century" notes lost in the "100-yen Notes Incident" that occurred last Thursday, at Itabashi, only ¥129,000 had returned to the Bank of Japan by Saturday and that from one laborer who was honest enough to surrender his haul to the Itabashi Police Station, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported.

The ¥100 notes which were being carried by a motor truck from the Itabashi plant of the Toppan Printing Company to the Bank of Japan were tied up in bundles of 100 notes each and wrapped in paper. The paper used was of a low quality due to shortage of wrapping material and the boxes containing these bundles were not altogether adequate while the ropes used for tying up the boxes were also of poor quality, the report added.

The motor truck, moreover, was not as properly guarded as it should have been, although in former days when vehicles were liberally available, two motorcars used to guard a truck carrying bank notes.

Officials of the Note Issuance Bureau of the Bank of Japan think that the rest of the lost money, unless it is returned within a week, will have to be given up as lost. Whether the people who happened to be at the scene and picked up the ¥100-notes return them or not is, in the opinion of these officials, not merely a moral question but their possession constitutes a crime.

They declared that the notes thus lost will be treated as duly issued by the Bank of Japan because, otherwise, the interests of the third parties will be jeopardized. This will cause a loss to the Bank of Japan and eventually to the Japanes Government coffer, they said adding that they "seriously regretted" that such a mishap had occurred through their negligence although a large part of the case, they said, ought to be ascribed to force majeure.

The new liberties of theatrical and entertainment producers and of actors and entertainers were further clarified on November 9 by Colonel Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section of Supreme Headquarters, said PRO the same day.

No longer does a producer have to obtain a license from the police to operate, as he was required to do before the occupation. This new ruling applies to those staging theatrical productions of all types, including the Kamishibai (paper-theater).

Any actor or entertainer is now free to accept employment to perform without having to obtain a license from the police, as he had to do before the surrender. Travelling performers, moreover, are not required as formerly to register with the local police. The police no longer have the right to interfere in any way with a theatrical production because of its subject matter. They cannot now, as they frequently did in the past, prevent the production of any drama or entertainment. Scripts do not have to be submitted to Japanese Government censorship, a requirement before the occupation.

With the removal of such restrictions, which formerly strangled freedom of expression, the Japanese theater may now develop and operate in a democratic fashion, as in the countries of the Allies.

Aoyama School Dean Picked

With Kojo Kosaka appointed dean of Aoyama Gakuin succeeding Engineer Vice-Admiral Tokusaburo Ono who handed in his resignation on November 9, the school will again be revived as a free and ideal religious institution. All former teaching that were enforced upon the school during the war will be swept away and instead, the creativeness of students and voluntary will to pursue studies will be encouraged. It also intends to adopt co-education. The preparatory course will be four years with a two-year university course while later on the science department will also be resumed. Informal arrangements have also been made to have teachers sent from the United States.

Defeat of Nippon Navy, Army at Midway, Guadalcanal Was Turning Point of War

WITH THE 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION IN JAPAN, November 9.—Rear Admiral Masao Aoki a veteran of 34 years of service with the Japanese Navy, told the 32nd (Red Arrow) Division interrogators today that the turning point of the war came when the Japanese Navy and Army were defeated at Midway and Guadalcanal, respectively, according to a PRO press release.

The Admiral, who estimated that more than 20 years will be required to rebuilt Japan, placed the cause for his nation's defeat in the failure of Japanese industral production to meet the needs of war. A contributing factor to this failure he said, was the drafting of skilled workers into the Army. Kamikaze suicide bombers were Japan's sole major weapon against the invasion at war's end, he declared, but these failed because the planes and bomb loads were too light.

Described by interrogators as a straight-forward speaker, the Admiral explained the attack on Pearl Harbor by saying that there was no link between the military and diplomatic branches of the Japanese Government.

The veteran naval officer who served at Truk said American aerial bombardment from the Marshalls and Bougainville and subsequent naval shelling completed neutralized the mighty Truk bastion. Only ten American planes were shot down during the Truk action, he declared, and he knew of no American prisoners on the island.

GI's Recent Voyage Between Japan, China

Enjoy Many Thrills Escorting Chinese Civilians From Niigata to Tientsin

Led by 2nd Lieutenant Harry A. Binford of Birmingham, Alabama, 43 enlisted men of Co. I of the 27th Division's 106th Infantry Regiment recently completed a successful mission replete with typhoons, floating mines, international affairs discussions and political confusion in China, said PRO on Friday.

The special escort platoon, aboard the Japanese ship, Enoshima Maru, had been assigned the job of escorting 1,600 Chinese civilians from Niigata City harbor to Tientsin and to return 3,600 Japanese nationals to Kyushu. Also aboard the ship on its return voyage were 400 wounded Japanese soldiers and the 20 nurses detailed to care for them. Some children, suffering from malnutrition and privation, died on route.

Outward bound, the ship battled her way through the recent severe typhoon. According to T/4 Joseph Kohn, Sunnyside, N Y.; Pfc. Morriss Morrell, Rushville, Ill.; Pvt. Joe Millan, San Diego Calif. and Pvt. John Smith, Weathers, Okla., it was pretty rugged and though they were glad for the experience they did not appreciate the interruption to an unofficial cake-baking contest aboard ship.

In all, the Enoshima Maru went through six mine-infested areas—three going to China and three returning. A number of mines were floating on the ocean's surface in full view of the men.

At Tientsin, the men found a large white population composed mainly of Russians, French and British. Restaurants served steaks and chicken American style and souvenir shops were overloaded with merchandise. "Those pepole had been hiding stuff since the Japanese took over and they were starting to put it out for sale again when we got there," Staff Sergeant Robert Sears of Napa, Calif., declared on his return to Niigata.

Landing right in the middle of the hotbed of political strife that is seething in China led the Yanks into many discussions of Chinese politics and international affairs. politics there was a celebration for Chinese soldiers returning home after eight years of war, the men of the 106th seemed more interested in the international situation as they were able to view it during their stay.

"Our mission was to transfer the Chinese civilians to China and the Japanese to Japan in an orderly manner, protecting the two groups of nationals from one another and keeping peace," Lieutenant Binford explained. "We did just that and the trip was not only successful but interesting from any viewpoint."

Captain Daniel Thanos of Syracuse, N.Y. acompanied the platoon as medical officer for the trip and T/4 Kohn recorded the journey photopraphically.

British Guns Pound Forces in Surabaya

(Continued from Page 1)

native extremists would soon be driven out.

Soekarno said: "I strongly protest the use of bombers, and heavy weapons against the city population which is unable to defend itself properly against those weapons. I hereby draw attention of the whole world toward the vast massacre of men, women and children."

He added that casualties included hundreds of Chinese and Arabs, "innocent peace-loving people who came here as merchants and traders."

Although Soekarno declared his intention to localize the Surabaya incident, he told 50,000 cheering Nationalist youths at Jogjakarta that those who hinder the Indonesian Republic must be killed.

The British listed 183 officers and men missing and presumed that they were captives of the natives. The British charged that three rescued Indian soldiers were bound to posts and severely beaten by Indonesians It is not clear whether the Indonesian youths are marching on Surabaya from Jogjakarta.

ADVICE FOR EX-SOLDIERS

The Demobilization Relief Association last week issued an appeal to unemployed demobilized servicemen to take jobs in peacetime industries or in the production of daily necessities, Kyodo reports.

The association, according to the report, since its establishment in August, has found 2,563 jobs for demobilized servicemen. It advised those desiring employment to file applications with local branches of the Personnel Section of the Navy or the labor mobilization offices in cities and prefectures.

It desires that they find employment in such industries that contribute directly to the reconstruction of the country as well as farm work in the Hokkaido.

Byrnes Bares Notes Of De Gaspari, Parri

Contents Show Italy Agreed To Surrender Territories To Yugoslavia, Greece

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 11.—Secretary of State James Byrnes on Wednesday made public texts of the letters exchanged between himself and Italian Foreign Minister Alcide de Gaspari and a second exchange between President Truman and Italian Premier Ferruccio Parri which revealed that Italy agreed in advance of the London Foreign Ministers Conference to the loss of territory to Yugoslavia and the return of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece.

The Italian Government asked the United States backing, however, for its contention that Italy should retain sovereignty over the colonies of Libya and Eritrea and keep its northern frontier on the Brenner Pass.

Premier Parri's letter to President Truman outlined Italy's position generally, while Foreign Minister De Gasperi's message went into detail on such major territorial questions as the Italian-Yugoslav frontier; Italian-French frontier; Aegean colonies and the Italian colonies.

Both letters were written on August 22, over two weeks before the opening of the London Conference at which the final peace settlement for Italy was scheduled to be drawn up. The end of the conference without agreement left the Italian treaty pending.

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Feudal Land System Slated for Reform

Bill to Effect Revision to Be Presented to Forthcoming Diet Session

As the first step forward toward the reform of the feudalistic land system which stands in the way of the democratization of Japan, the Government plans to introduce into the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet an epoch-making bill revising the existing Land Adjustment Law, it was learned by Jiji last week.

Informed quarters point out that the Allied authorities have already taken steps in this connection in their military administration of Germany and Korea. In remoulding Japan on a democratic basis, too, the Supreme Allied Headquarters have already directed the Japanese Government to take steps to reform the present land system, which is a remnant of feudalism, following the orders for disbandment of the fighting services and dissolution of the Zaibatsu. Under these circumstances, the same quarters further pointed out, the Japanese Government finds itself in a position to effect a drastic reform in the land system.

While the bi'l to be introduced in the extraordinary session of the Diet is still in the stage of drafting by the Agriculture and Forestry, Home, and Justice Ministries, informed quarters said the proposed revision would center around a wholesale release of tenant-lands, raising the status of all farmers to the level of peasant proprietors, readjustment of farm rents, and payment of farm rents in cash. Plans are also drafted, according to these quarters, to legalize the projected expropriation of more than 800,000 cho (one cho equals 2.45 acreas) of uncultivated private land for use in the 1,650,000 cho reclamation project.

The main points in the bill, the same quarters opine, will include the following:

1. The existing 2,800,000 tenant lands will be expropriated in addition to the aforesaid 800,000 cho for use in the reclamation project. They be placed in the charge of a joint organization for land reclamation to be set up by agricultural associations.

2. The government purchase price will in principle be a rate combining the official price under the Extraordinary Land Price Control Law and a subsidy of about ¥150 per tan (one tan equals 0.245 acres).

3. The land of the disowned landlords will be redistributed to tenant farmers with a view to making them peasant proprietors. The uncultivated land will be distributed after it has been reclaimed by the reclamation organization.

4. Since the reform will immediately raise all the tenant farmers to peasant proprietors, efforts will be made to regulate the farm rents which will be paid after the reform. The principle of paying the farm rents will be adopted to wipe out all remnants of feudalism in farm rents.

REVAMPING 2 ASSOCIATIONS

Street And Neighborhood Bodies to Function Along Democratic Lines

The Home Ministry is expected shortly to decide on a new policy to guide the management of street associations and neighborhood associations in keeping with the popular opinion for reorganizing the structure of the two associations along autonomous and democratic lines, Kyodo reports.

The consensus of opinion is that the two associations which during the war have been functioning as a liaison organ between the authorities and the people should be released from official control and work hitherto on a democratic basis.

Representing such opinions, Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian and social worker, and his associates have started a campaign to reorganize the associations into cooperative societies. Meanwhile, some of the two associations in local districts are reported to have already set out for their own reorganization to be adaptable to the existing conditions in each locally.

NEW ELECTRIC CARS SET

Made of Duralumin They Will be Faster Than Those Used Now

New electric cars made of duralumin will make their debut in March, reports the Mainichi.

For this purpose, the State Railways will purchase about 60,000 to 70,000 tons of duralumin, the paper revealed adding that already the Kawasaki and Japan Rolling Stock companies have started to build the new cars.

The duralumin cars will weigh 20 tons, which is half the weight of a steel car, with the result that it will need less electricity. Moreover, their speed is higher and 10 to 15 of the cars can be coupled together.

In the future, duralumin will be used in the construction of passenger carriages, particularly second-class and sleeping cars.

A Yokohama Huddle

The four American sailors surround their unexpected find which is being cuddled in the arms of Miss Virginia Rue, Director of the American Red Cross Club in Yokohama. The picture shows, left to right: Carl Primavera, Paul Gordon, Carl Simpson, Bob Doherty and Miss Rue with the baby in the center.

4 U.S. Gobs Succor New-Born Girl Baby Abandoned by Parents in Yokohama Ruins

The pleading wails of a practically new-born babe, abandoned by Japanese parents whose identity and the circumstances which led to their act of parental irresponsibility still remain a mystery, brought the succor of four American sailors who immediately took it under their protective wings.

On liberty from their ship in the harbor, the four sailors were walking through the outskirts of Yokohama last Saturday when they heard the wails of an infant. Searching through the bushes growing over the ruins, they found a tiny Japanese baby girl.

The sailors picked up the child, wrapped in a red and yellow kimono, and brought it in to Miss Virginia Rue, Director of the American Red Cross Club in Yokohama. There the infant was warmed and cared for until arrangements could be made for it to be turned over to a Japanese civilian hospital, which promised to see that it was treated well.

The sailors and Miss Rue have formed themselves into a "Protective Committee" to visit the baby from time to time and to look after its welfare.

The cradled foundling warmly but with manly awkwardness in the arms of the American gob, provided no identity of her parents or the reason as to why she was abandoned.

BIGGER RATION FOR MINERS

To Get 5 Go of Staple Food Daily; Wage Scale Decided

A special supply of rice, other foodstuffs and clothes for coal miners was decided upon by the Coal Policy Committee at its first meeting held at the Commerce and Industry Ministry Saturday.

As one way to boost the coal output, the committee decided to give each miner five go of rice daily, 1.5 working suits annually, six jikatabi (rubber soled socks) annually, three cakes of soap monthly, 300 grams of salt monthly, and 4.9 go of shoyu monthly. Also, it was decided that the daily wage will average ¥12 for underground workers, and ¥6.80 for ground workers. The ration of sake and tobacco will be fixed for each worker according to his efficiency record. The rice to be given will be a mixture of 70 per cent of rice and 30 per cent of other cereals.

Maeda To Meet Scribes

The America-Japan Culture Society will hold an inauguration ceremony at the auditorium of the Aviation Building at Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, at 1 p.m. Tuesday, attended by Education Minister Tamon Maeda. After the ceremony, a group of the U.S. and British newspaper correspondents will give speeches while a program of motion pictures offered by the U.S. Occupation Forces will be given, reports Kyodo.

RADIO PROGRAM

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TUESDAY, November 13

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RYTHMN AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Lynn Murray; 1030—Saludos Amigos; 1045—Words with Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOW CASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Carroll Sings; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Jill's Juke Box; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Swing Time; 1530—Just Romance; 1600—Rise Stevens; 1630—Frank Sinatra; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music We Love; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS OF SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Great Moments in Music; 1900—This is the Story; 1930—Hoagy Carmichael; 2000—Melody Hour; 2030—Joan Davis; 2100—Eddie Cantor; 2130—Mystery Playhouse; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words with Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo stuidos.)

Armed Forces Radio Network programs may also be heard on Shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs., and 7552.5 kcs.

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
Tuesday, November 13
National (870 kcs.)

0630—Basic English exercise; 0730—Music; 1000—Children's hour; Music; 1100—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Orchestra; Children Songs; 1300—Women's hour; Talk on "Freedom"; Music; 1330—Music; 1430—Music; 1500—Time signal; News; Music; 1730—Children's hour; News; Drama; 1810—Practical English Conversation Exerc:e; 1930—Light music evening. relayed from Hiko Kaikan.

(Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Morning music; 1930—A drama recital "Hamlet" (Shakespear) in Japanese; Koto music; music appreciation.

COMMUNISTS TO CONVENE

Holding Fourth General Meeting On December 1

The Japan Communist Party is now preparing to hold its fourth general meeting on December 1, which will be the first general meeting of the party to be held in 19 years. Its first general meeting was held in Tokyo in July 1922; the second at Ichikawa in March 1923, and the third at Goshiki Hot Springs in December 1926. Since then the party was dissolved by Government pressure.

On November 8, the National Council of the party met at the party's headquarters at Yoyogi with the attendance of more than 300 representatives from all parts of the country. Juichi Tokuda, Yoshio Shiga, Shigeo Oamiyama, Kin Tenkai, Junji Miyamoto, Jutoku Kuroki and Satomi Hakamada were appointed directors of the Party and with Mr. Tokuda in the chair platforms of the party's principles and regulations were discussed.

On December 8. the party is planning to stage a large scale movement to probe into war crimes.

Obituary

Mrs. Nobuko Sanjonishi, wife of Kimimasa Sanjonishi and second daughter of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Kunihiko Kuni, died of pneumonia Thursday. She was the younger sister of Her Majesty the Empress.

Baron Chohachiro Murai, 65, formerly technical expert of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, passed away of cancer of the stomach at 10 a.m., November 9 at Toyosu-mura, Nagano Prefecture.

Students Bare Aims To Allied Delegates

Desire to Start Political Movements and More Western Books

Japan's students desire to be set free to engage in political movements, said students of the principal universities in Tokyo during a meeting with representatives of General MacArthur's Headquarters, held in the Civil Information and Education Section at the Broadcasting Corporation building on the morning of November 7.

The meeting was arranged by the Allied Headquarters, and the students present were those of Tokyo Imperial, Waseda, Keio, Commerce, and Nippon Universities.

The students were asked by the representatives of the Allied Headquarters to state their attitude toward American Democracy and tell concretely their sentiment toward the democratization of Japan's institutions of learning.

The answers of the students, as reported by Kyodo, follow:

"Student movements have in the past been frequently ruthlessly suppressed by the authorities. Even today, when students above 20 years of age are going to be given the suffrage, movements for democratization by students are regarded by the authorities as political movements and there are the Education Ministry ordinances, Peace Police Law, regulational against petty offences, and lots of other laws and regulations which the authorities can invoke against movements by students in bodies. We desire an end made of these laws and regulations.

"School regulations prohibit students from conducting political movements outside schools, and there is a close watch kept over students by school officers whose business is to enforce obedience to the laws of schools and whose methods do not differ much from those of secret police. There must be an end of this state of affairs, too.

"In order to achieve the end students are banding themselves into organization for the study of democracy and organizing self-governing bodies. When self-government for students has been established, we will move to get representatives of students to participate in the administration of school affairs. By this means we desire to prevent the penetration of Fascism into schools. Representatives of the student bodies of various universities already are working to organize students throughout the country into a self-governing body.

"The other things desired by students are the importation of Western books, opening of libraries of Western books, distribution of note paper to students in the first instance, and invitation of American scholars to give lectures in Japan."

Shipping Silkworm Eggs

In an effort to expand the silk industry, 150,000 sheets of silkworm eggs will be shipped next month to the Soowan experimental station in Korea, according to a directive issued by General MacArthur, said a PRO announcement on Thursday. The eggs are being collected from silkworm producers in the Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Ehime, Gifu, Nara and Numazu areas and will be shipped to a central port for sea shipment about December 15. Provisions for careful handling of the semi-delicate cargo require that the eggs be packed in cardboard cases and that the temperature be maintained between 40 and 60 degrees, an official of the Economic and Scientific Section, GHO, stated.

DISCORD AT MOVIE STUDIO

Shimokamo Employes Oppose Merger With Shochiku Ofuna Firm

Friction has been caused among the directors, actors and officials with the decision of the Shochiku Film Company to close down its Shimokamo Studio in Kyoto.

With the appointment of Hiroshi Otaka as director of the Ofuna Studio, Shochiku proposed to bring all studios together and decided upon absorbing the Shimokamo Studio into the Ofuna Studio. The decision was opposed by the Shimokamo Studio employees on grounds that their living would be menaced and desired that production be carried on at the Kyoto Studio. However, the movie firm is determined to carry out its plan with the resultant opposition.

Meanwhile at the Shochiku Ofuna Studio, an Employees Union was formed on November 9 which demanded admission of a member of the union in the management of the studio, shortening of working hours, raise in pay and other requests. Calling upon all employees in the Kyoto studios and movie theaters under direct management of Shochiku, the union plans to see that their aims are carried out thoroughly.

GRESSITT RITES HELD

Son of Late Missionary Came From Guam to Service

Funeral services for the late James Fullerton Gressitt, of the American Baptist Missionary Society and teacher of the Kanto Gakuin, Yokohama, was held at the Fujimi-cho Church, Kojimachi-ku at 2 p.m. Sunday. The rites were attended by his son Lieutenant Linsley Gressitt of the U.S. Navy Medical Research Unit No. 2 with headquarters in Guam, Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker, Russell Durgin who sojourned in Japan for some 20 years before the war and came to Japan again accompanying George Atcheson, adviser to the Allied Headquarters and many others who were once taught by the late Mr. Gressitt.

U.S. Soldiers Sentenced

Soldiers of the U.S. Occupation Forces, who carried out misconducts and mischiefs to electric cars and employes of the Tokyo Express Electric Railway Company and those involved in thefts of ticket office sales money of the same company in the early days of their occupation here, have been found guilty and sentenced to hard labor for a period of ten years, according to a note given to the Central Liaison Office by the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters on November 1.

Edible Oil Supply Is Cut By War End

Import of Manchurian Soy Beans Stopped; Domestic Stock Is Low

The difficulty of importing soy beans from Manchuria has hit the biggest blow on edible oil manufacturing industry of this country which had depended on that source for the greater part of its production, according to the Toyo Keizai Shimpo.

The supply of edible oil, next in importance to rice and salt on the maintenance of daily life, was greatly decreased during the war. According to authoritative investigations, during the five-year period from 1933 to 1938 the average yearly consumption was 128,400 tons for vegetable oils and 72,100 tons of animal fat or a total of 200,000 tons. Of this, 89,000 tons was used as food and 111,400 tons for industrial purposes. This meant that the consumption per capita as food was 1.27 kilograms while 1.59 kilograms were used industrially, making the total consumtion per capita 2.86 kilograms.

Compared with the 23.1 kilograms per person in the United States 28.8 in England, 12.3 in France and 14.7 in Germany, per capita consumption in Japan is very slight. However if the difference between their constitution and that of Japanese is taken into consideration and from the fact that the Japanese partake considerably more of fish and other marine foods, this figure is generally considered sufficient.

However as the war progressed the situation gradually became worse. In 1941 the production of both animal and vegetable oils together totalled 199,000 tons decreasing to 168,000 tons in 1944. Compared to prewar figures it was a slump of 30 to 40 per cent. However most of the oil manufactured was used for army purposes so that only 26,960 tons were distributed for civilian use. This meant a meee ration of .38 kilogram or 2.3 go per person a year.

With the end of the war, conditions in the oil manufacturing world became further aggravated because of stoppage of import of Manchurian soy beans and there were no prospects of getting supplies of raw materials. Domestically produced soy beans were directly used as food or for the manufacture of miso and soy sauce so that the manufacture of oil could not even be considered. Also not much hope can be laid in rape seed oil either from the fact that rape seed itself is grown about the same time as wheat.

The amount of soy beans imported from Manchuria last year was roughly estimated at 900,000 tons. About 370,000 tons went for oil manufacture. From September or October the new crop of soy beans should be coming out but it is problematical how much will be permitted for import or what portion will be turned over for oil manufacture.

If the same amount of soy beans as imported last year will be allowed, the supply of oil will continue, slight though it is. Howevec with the drastic change in the situation, the outlook is not rosy.

The present stock of oil held in the country does not exceed more than 30,000 tons, which does not come up to even 20 per cent of last year's supply. By every available effort, managers and directors of oil manufacturing firms are trying to procure oil. The blackmarket price of oil has soared, the prices charged being from ¥250 to ¥300 per "sho". This is 100 times higher than the official price of ¥2.30 per "sho".

The current critical shortage must immediately be solved by finding means to manufacture edible oil from sources other than soy beans. The Toyo Keizai Shimpo article concludes by stating that if permit can be obtained, this country should seek imports of coconut and copra from the south but the basic solution seems to be in obtaining permission to import the Manchurian soy beans.

TENNIS BODY IS REVIVED

Officials Appointed to Association Formerly Disorganized by Army

The Japan Lawn Tennis Association, which was disorganized under pressure of military authorities during the war, was revived Saturday at the meeting of its former officials and members held at the Dai Nippon Taiiku Kyokai, Surugadai, Kanda.

New officials appointed are Eikichi Katsuda, presidents; Ichiya Kumagaya, vice-president; and Shoichi Okada, chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Association is anxious to send a Japanese tennis team to the Davis Cup Tournament at the earliest possible opportunity. The Association has dispatched Japanese teams to the Davis Cup Tournament almost every year since 1921, when Ichiya Kumagaya and Zenso Shimizu were the first Japanese participants in the international lawn tennis event.

It is also the wish of the Association to hold tennis matches with the players of the Allied occupation forces, if such arrangements are permitted by the Headquarters of the Occupation Forces.

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PORTABLE typewriter, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1945

The Liberal Party

Following the establishment of the Social Democratic Party by about one week, the Liberal Party last Friday also held its inaugural ceremony to become the second of the major parties formally to enter Japan's postwar political competition. Under the leadership of the veteran parliamentarian Ichiro Hatoyama, this new party promises to become without doubt one of the most influential forces, and perhaps the dominant force, in the political life of the nation. The question naturally arises as to how liberal is this Liberal Party. Is it really as liberal as its name indicates?

It is clear that as far as popular reputation is concerned, the Liberal Party includes the great majority of the big names which have long been identified with the liberal movement in this country. Many of the members of the present Cabinet have been active in promoting the establishment of this party, while other members of the Cabinet, while not direct participants in its activities, are known to be closely associated with the party. A large number of Diet members and others who have been prominent in the liberal political activities of the past are included in the party's roster, and in the popular mind, therefore, there can be no question but that this party represents the liberal movement of this country.

The reputation for liberalism which the leaders of this party enjoy was gained through their opposition to the militarism and the ultra-nationalism and the control of the government by the bureaucratic class which have so long prevailed. Most of these leaders are veterans of the fight against the reactionary elements which was waged with considerable success in the so-called liberal decade of the 1920's, and when the forces of reaction eventually had their day after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, these liberal leaders either retired from political life or managed to survive by remaining in the background. Now they have come forward again to resume their interrupted careers, and on the basis of their past record, they can be counted upon to stand for an unequivocably peaceful and enlightened policy.

But because of the very fact that these men are veterans of Japan's earlier liberalism, there may be a question as to how capable they are of meeting the problems of the present. Having been inactive for so long, they are open to doubt as to their understanding of the present situation which is immeasurably more complex than the situation with which they were familiar during the period of their former activity. It is one thing to represent a minority opposition to an existing regime, and quite another to assume responsibility for the practical administration of a government as these men must now do.

Even more is there a serious question as to whether the liberalism of these men is liberal enough for the new temper of the times. These men sincere enough in their liberalism, but their liberalism is akin to the British liberalism of the 19th century. It is a liberalism which believes in political freedom, but its spirit is hardly that of a democracy which wells up from the hearts of the masses of the common people. Their liberalism is the liberalism of intellectual conviction on the part of enlightened gentlemen, and not the liberalism of a spontaneous upsurge of the masses. It is a liberalism which believes in political democracy but which is relatively indifferent to social and economic democracy.

These liberals can be expected to oppose militarism and bureaucracy, and to favor a sufficient degree of political reform to exclude the militarists and bureaucrats from power. But it is doubtful whether these men feel the necessity for a revolutionary reshaping of the nation's entire social and economic order. Rather, there are many who believe that these men are temperamentally inclined to favor the safeguarding of the economic and social status quo. Theirs is a liberalism which favors the freedom of industry from government interference, of laissez-faire, of "rugged individualism". Theirs is not the more modern democracy which holds that the state should be an instrument of social policy to guarantee the social security and economic well-being of the underprivileged classes.

The hardships which the people have gone through during the war and the distress which is bound to increase in the months to come, however, are likely to make the people demand a broader democratic structure and a more socially-minded government than anything the intellectual liberals of the Liberal Party are inclined to grant. A popular movement welling up from among the masses may, in the course of time, leave the Liberal Party far behind unless the veteran liberals possess a progressiveness of spirit and a flexibility of mind which will enable them to keep abreast of the new developments.

It is not only the forward surge of the Japanese people which may leave the Liberal Party wallowing in the wake of social progress. The world outside of Japan has moved far ahead of the point at which veteran Japanese liberals were fighting their battle against the conservatives. The standard which these ancient liberals think liberal enough may prove to be far short of the standard of the democracy which the world is now demanding of Japan in fulfilment of the Potsdam Declaration requirement of a government representing the "freely expressed will" of the people.

For the present and the immediate future when the vestiges of the old regime still remain to be liquidated, the present Liberal Party and its leaders may well have an indispensable function to perform. But in the days to come, the Liberal Party may not be liberal enough unless it shows marked evidence of a rapidly progressing evolution. Whether the Liberal Party is capable of making these changes or not will tell the tale as to what its future will be.

MAINICHI PUSHES REFORM

Resignation of Managing Directors, Auditors Decided

Following the resignation of directors and executives of the Mainichi Shimbun at the end of August, further changes will be effected, with the resignation of managing-directors and auditors in compliance with reports presented by the employes to the president, reports Kyodo.

In order to clarify the responsibility of the daily for the war through press activities and establish the company on a democratic basis, reports were presented to the president expressing the wishes of all the employes. In compliance with the employes' wishes the directors' meeting decided upon the resignation of managing-directors and auditors and at the same time, all bureau chiefs and other higher-ups at the Tokyo, Osaka and Moji offices have resigned, even refusing to be treated as trustees, councilors and assistant councilors.

The representatives of employes of the Tokyo, Osaka and Moji offices met the representatives of directors in conference and deliberated on matters relative to the establishment of a new structure which will reflect the wishes of all the employes and facilitate the completion of the specific mission of the press.

To complete the renovation of the whole soetup, an extraordinary meeting of stockholders is scheduled to be held in November 26 at the Osaka office, and the election of directors will take place.

MOOT REICH REPARATIONS

17 Allied Nations Discuss Division Of Unsettled Total Amount

Kyodo

PARIS (AP), November 11.—Representatives of 17 Allied nations convened to divide the still unknown total of reparations to be exacted from the western German zones now under control of Britain, France and the United States. Russia is not represented.

Twenty-five per cent of the total reparations levied in the zone automatically will go to Russia and the other nations will divide the remainder.

The committees were expected to spend three weeks to complete the preliminary job which a French foreign spokesman said will be "trimming the claims of each nation." The types of reparations have not been decided.

THE SHERMAN ACT

By KENZO TAKAYANAGI
Professor of Anglo-American Law in Tokyo Imperial University

III

The American people are proud of the nine-million-dollar Temple of Justice across the Capitol Plaza in Washington, D.C., costing a million for each justice, with its $50,000 bronze doors at the main entrance, with its lofty marble columns adorning the Court Room, with its libraries capable of accommodating some 346,000 volumes, with its three lunchrooms, each with its own kitchen, with its eighteen huge fireplaces, each equipped with fans to suck off the heat, with its three-room office suite for each justice, furnished with a magnificent six feet mahogany desk, and fully equipped with a private bath and a private elevator, etc., etc. They are equally proud of the Nine Old Men, whose gray hairs symbolize centuries-old legal lore, who, gowned in black, appear at about noontime at each session on the stage of carefully polished mahogany from behind the red velvet curtain, in response to the loud call of the court crier: "The Honourable, the Chief Justice and the Associated Justices of the Supreme Court!" All these things are symbolic of the majesty of the Rule of Law which is part and parcel of Democracy. The sovereign people, however, are sometimes dissatisfied with their solemn but closely reasoned oracles delivered on contraversies brought before them, involving vast implications for the twentieth century American economic system. So they enact statutes for putting teeth into the Sherman Act or for overhauling or revising the case law laid down by the venerable justices.

Classified in Two Groups

These statutes which are numerous may be classified into two groups, one group implementing and strengthening the Sherman Act, the other group loosening in one way or other its powerful hold on American business.

To the former group belong the Trade Commission and Clayton Acts of 1914 and the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936. The Clayton Act removed some of the uncertainties of the Sherman Act and banned certain specified types of restrainf ot trade and monopoly, such as "tying" contracts,—tying the customer to "all or none" from the seller—, discriminations in price which restrain competition, interlocking directorates in industrial and financial companies, and the purchasing by a corporation of its competitors' stock to secure control of interstate business. It also improved the position of the injured party by granting him additional remedies.

The Federal Trade Commission Act set up an administrative agency to protect competitive business from further inroads of monopoly, by intervening before any act is done or conditions arise violative of anti-trust legislation. Its action is designed to be prophylastic, rather than a cure. The Federal Trade Commission was empowered to prevent unfair methods of competition in interstate or international commerce, by issuing, if necessary, an order to "cease and desists" from such methods. The order, if disobeyed or challenged by the party concerned, will be reviewed by the Circuit Court of Appeals and ultimately by the Supreme Court, but they must accept the facts as found by the Commission, if supported by testimony. The Commission was further invested with certain investigatory and advisory powers.

The effectiveness of the Commossion was greatly strengthened by the Wheeler-Lee Amendment of 1938, which declared unlawful any "deceptive" as well as unfair methods of competition, forbade false advertising through the mails or by interstate commerce to induce the purchase of goods, drugs, devices, or cosmetics, authorized the Commission to bring suit for an injunction to prevent such false advertising, and made violations of final orders of the Commission punishable by fine.

Imposes Heavy Penalties

The Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 imposes heavy penalties upon persons who either grant or receive the benefits of discriminations in price as between different purchasers of goods of like grade and quality where the effect is to substantially lessen competition. Notably chain stores have been affected thereby. The Act further forbids the sale of goods in any part of the United States at prices lower than those asked by the same seller in other parts of the country for the purpose of destroying competition, and prohibits also the sale of goods at unreasonable low price for the same purpose. The enforcement of the Act was assigned, subject to certain exceptions, to the Federal Trade Commission.

The latter group introducing exemptions from liability under the anti-trust acts may be classified into three sub-groups:

The first sub-group grants the benefit of exemptions for the purpose of encouraging export trade. The Webb-Pomerene Act of 1918 exempts from the charge of illegality under the Sherman Act an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaged solely in such trade, provided, however, that such association, agreement, or act is not restraint of trade within the United States, and that such association does not either in the United States or elsewhere enter into any agreement, undrstanding, or conspiracy, or do any act which artificially or intentionally enhances or depresses prices within the United States. A large number of associations have been formed under its provision, and by price-fixing agreements and through terms of sale by combination, they have pushed the marketing of American merchandise abroad.

Subject of Controversy

The second sub-group consists of statutes in which indulgence is accorded to certain groups of a limited collective activity whose individual members are in a bargaining position inferior to that of the parties with whom they have to deal. It has long been a subject of controversy whether or not the Sherman Act was intended to apply to labor unions or to farmers' cooperative associations, but the Supreme Court took the position that it was so intended. Labor union activities were early attacked under the Act. Section 6 of the Clayton Act 1914 was hailed by Samuel Gompers as the "Industrial Magna Carta." But it was so interpreted by the Supreme Court as to mean that although labor organizations as such were not rendered illegal by the federal anti-trust laws, it did not exempt all activities by, or on behalf of labor unions from the anti-trust laws. Indeed, the position of labor unions became worse under the Clayton Act, because of a provision allowing private parties to obtain injunctions under the anti-trust laws. The "government by injunctions" continued as before. At last the Federal Anti-Injunction Act of 1932 prohibited injunctions in labor disputes against peaceful strikes, picketing, boycotting etc., even though these might restrain trade between the states. Further, the Wagner Act of 1935 granted to labor the privilege of collective bargaining regarding hours, wages and conditions of employment. Outside of the ordained procedure, which is subject to the supervision of a regulatory body, the anti-trust laws are to govern activities of laborers even if conducted under the auspices of their unions.

Under the Agricultural Exemption Act of 1922 and its numerous later amendments, farmers, planters, dairymen, etc., may market their products collectively at prices they agree upon. The cooperative statutes are however, so drafted that any activity of the cooperatives across the line of legal tolerance will be subjected to a "cease and desist" order of the overseeing authorities, even if not prosecuted by the Attorney General.

The third sub-group consists of statutes providing for an entirely different type of regulatory devises, in cases where protection of competition does not do the job. By the Acts of 1933 and 1935, railroad and motor carriers have been relieved from the operation of the anti-trust laws "in so far as may be necessary to do anything authorized or required by an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission." Under the Shipping Act of 1916 certain agreements are excepted from the Sherman Act, subject to the approval of the Shipping Board, which has authority to accept, to reject, or to modify those agreements.

The scrupulous care with which the American legislators endeavor to guard the principle of the Sherman Act, even where exemptions have to be granted, is really amazing!

IV

Americans generally believe that a regime of free economic competition is part and parcel of the American way of life, and that a society of independent competing businessmen, farmers and laborers is an essential ingredient of Democracy. Until recently, however, the fight against the movement toward economic concentration and monopoly was sporadic and unsystematic. It was a series of crusades. It has indeed been said that the Sherman Act has never before been any important economic factor, its chief function consisting not in preserving competition itself but in dramatizing the ideal of a competitive regime.

The Sherman Act is essentially a penal statute, though injunctive relief open to the government and treble damages to be awarded to the injured party may serve as useful auxiliaries, and despite the indubitable fact that the so-called consent decrees becoming more and more frequent are much more constructive in working out the relations between business and government than the more spectacular anti-trust prosecutions and suits for injunction conducted in a spirit of a Roman circus. The Federal Trade Commission has also proved to be a useful organ. The main burden for enforcing the Charter, however, lies on the Anti-trust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. In view of this fact it is strange to be told that during the era of President Theodore Roosevelt when the trust-basting crusade was supposed to have been at its height, the personnel of the anti-trust Division was five lawyers and four stenographers. During the period covering 1914-1923 the average number of attorneys are said to have been eighteen. In the latter years of 30's, when the Sherman Act became the center of public concern, it did not exceed fifteen. The vehemency with which the trust problem was discussed at that particular epoch may perhaps have been due to the fear of the American people, that if the ideal expressed in the Sherman Act does not become the center of development of tomorrow, America will be on the royal road to an industrial autocracy like Germany. It would signify the abandonment of Democracy. The number of attorneys at the Anti-trust Division becomes one hundred and ninety and the total personnel was increased to some 400. Yet it was a small personnel as compared with the Maritime Commission which had a personnel of 1,200 and the Civil Aeronautics Authority having 2,800. It was smaller than the Securities and Exchange Commission with its eight regional offices and a personnel exceeding 1,200. The task, if it was to be accomplished, was certainly far more gigantic as well as important,—saving America from economic autocracy and preserving Democracy itself!

The Sherman Act has not so far stopped concentration of economic power in America. But at least it did two things. It checked cartellization along the European lines. It kept American business ethics by preserving her competitive ideal. Of course Americans had to live under regimented economy in some form or other under the Great Depression and the Great Wars, but they have a deep-rooted propensity to revert to the American way of life, to maintain the traditional competitive regime, to preserve Democracy.

(To Be Concluded)

GEOMETRICAL GARDENS

Some Interesting Japanese Characteristics Explained

By H. H.

There are very many varieties in Japanese gardens but they can be grouped into the following two classes; irregular (or natural) gardens and geometrical (or symmetrical, regular) gardens. Symmetrical gardens have existed from very old times but their number has been very small and they were limited to certain classes of compounds. In recent years, however, our people have begun to manifest much interest in such gardens and their number now is on a steady increase.

There is no fixed theory as to the period in which geometrical gardens were imported into the country, but the fact that they existed in ancient times can be inferred from the existence of such gardens in temples and shrines in Kansai built more than a thousands years ago.

Such Buddhist temples as the Horyuji of Yamato, and the Yakushiji and the Toshodaiji both of Nara have symmetrical gardens. The Horyuji Temple was built about thirteen hundred years ago, while the Toshodaiji was constructed during the Nara Regime (710-784). The palaces built during the Heian Regime (794-1192) such as the Shishinden and the Seiryoden have gardens having the characteristics of symmetrical gardens to a great extent. The same thing can be said of the front gardens of Kamakura's two Zen temples, namely, the Kenchoji and the Enkakuji. The interior garden of the Manpukuji, a temple in Uji constructed during the Tokugawa Period, is also a geometrical garden.

Curiously enough, symmetrical gardens are limited to the compounds of sacred structures and never are found in those of ordinary houses. In some temples symmetrial gardens exist side by side with irregular or natural gardens: these garden are called "mixed gardens."

The gardens in our Shinto shrines and temples have received much influence from the Chinese and Korean gardens, but when viewed from a technical viewpoint, there are some notable differences between the two sets of gardens. In the symmetrical gardens of China everything—the roads, trees, flowers, compartments—is thoroughly symmetrical. In our own case, however, trees and flowers are planted irregularly. An example of this is found in the garden of the Manpukuji. Japanese symmetrical gardens are symmetrical in substance but not in outward appearance. In China the trees planted on the right and left sides of a main building are of the same kind, but in Japan they are different. For instance, if evergreen ones are planted on one side, deciduous trees are planted on the other.

The ordinary Japanese garden consists of mounds, rivulets, ponds, trees and flowers. The word "irregular" does not quite describe its nature. It is rather a scenic view in miniature.

The following are a few of the representative gardens in Kyoto temples which enjoy special legal protection for their preservation:

This temple is situated in the town of Uji near Kyoto close to the River Uji. The total area of the garden is estimated at about 740 tsubo. There is a written record showing that the temple had a pond as early as the third year of the Jireki Era (1067). Many calamities, fires and floods in particular, changed the face of the garden since that time. But it has remained the same in its essentials. It is limited by the River Uji in the front and small hills or rather mounds form an important part of it. There is a small tempel on a little isle in the midst of the pond. The shape of the pond forms an artistic contrast with that of the temple,—a contrast between straight and curved lines. An lod stone lantern in front of the temple gives the finishing touches to the picture .There are about dozen trees which are nearly two hundred years old.

This temple was first erected during the Koan Era (1278-1287), was burnt in 1394 and was rebuilt in the first part of the Tokugawa Period. Its garden covers grounds of about 800 tsubo in area and has pond and waterfall. The garden as it exists today is the same as that which was described by some writers of the Tokugawa Period some 130 years ago. The main feature of the garden is a beautiful mound slopping gently towards a pond. The open space in front of the temple is strewn with gravel. There are several small isles in the pond on which the azalea and other shrub trees are planted profusely. There are bridges over all narrow straits in the pond, while exquisite rocks are laid along its serpentine rim.

The original Tenryuji Temple was built in 1339 while Takauji Ashikaga held sway over all feudal princes. It was dedicated to the souls of Emperor Godaigo and all those who perished in the war of the Imperial schism. The temple was burnt several times. Its garden was built at the same time as the temple was constructed. Its chief feature consists in the inclusion of near-by mountains which add to the artistic effects of the garden. It is located at the lower part of the Kame Yama which is included in the interior part of the garden There is a little waterfall at the foot of the hill. There is a headland intruding into the pond in which are found several rocks rising above the water. These rocks are called "uki-ishi" or "floating rocks."

TRUE POSITION OF RELIGIONS IN LIFE OF PEOPLE IS STATED

Scholar Declares Christanity Should Not Be Utilized As Medium To Transplant Foreign Culture

By ENKICHI SUGA
Professor at Rikkyo University

The souls of many poor people—who, while climbing gaspingly up a precipice, urged on by whips mercilessly applied, fell into an abyss where they are lying terribly injured, suffering agonizing pain—are now waiting anxiously for the helping hand of salvation. And it is religion which can salve, cheer or comfort these injured souls. People are apt to interpret a religion as something whose proper function it is to support and stimulate the moral life, and, in fact, religions have too often been exploited for such a purpose. Furthermore, it even appeared as though religions were quite contented with being put to such uses. It must be remembered, however, that to support and stimulate morality is, at best, a secondary or subsidiary function of religions. Their main function consists in succouring sinful souls, though it must be admitted that from the sinful souls thus saved by religions a healthy moral life will spontaneously spring up. When, therefore, religions are concerned exclusively with preaching and moralizing on ethical subjects, they are simply fulfilling their secondary and subsidiary function, neglectful of their main and proper function. There are now many souls forlorn, wounded and distressed and to these souls are waiting eagerly for religious aid and salvation. If, this notwithstanding, religions remain engrossed in ethical preachings only, they will be doing themselves a serious injustice, betraying their inability to save, console or heal the afflicted souls of people. Nor can it be expected that such religions can do anything really effective toward the moral uplifting of the people.

If the Government is really solicitous of the aid of religions, it ought to see to it that all religions can give the fullest play to their proper functions, instead of trying to exploit them merely for the inculcation of moral principles in the people. I have an aversion to the term "religious policy," but if religious policy means the honest efforts of the Government to make use of religious power for the administration of the country, it is only proper that such endeavors should be directed toward enabling religions to fulfil their true functions.

If, on the contrary, statesmen dare to exploit religions for some self-seeking end they may have in view, such religious will probably prove damaging to the object which they are bent on attaining. By adopting toward religions the attitude of promoting the free play of their proper functions they will, on the other hand, find them highly serviceable as invisible power backing them up. We know of many cases where statesmen in foreign countries have handled religions maladroitly and bungled. The souls of worn-out and disillusioned people are yearning for true religious cure and comfort; they certainly detest any blundering religious policy of the authorities. At no time has the necessity been more urgently felt than at present for the faithful discharge by religions of their true functions. In such circumstances, it behooves all statesmen to see to it that all religions function truthfully to their mission. The policy so shaped can be described as a true religious policy calling for a vigorous execution at the present important juncture.

If religions are to function properly, however, they will necessarily operate so as to direct the people's attention, not to the ephemeral affairs of this world, but to the eternal world beyond. This may create the general impression that religion is a thing which stands aloof from the affairs of this world, but the fact is that the influence of religions on this world grows the more, the more detached they become from worldly affairs. Contrariwise, the more religions are made to serve the worldly purposes, the less influence they come to exert on this world. This is an undeniable fact, no matter how it may be explained, and it s necessary to take due note of this curious phenomenon in weighing matters relating to religion.

Christianity and Buddhism

In a country like Japan which has a variety of religions, it is no simple matter to calculate how the religious functions such as have been set forth can be brought into play in actual life. Of all the religions in this country, what claim special attention as the most cogent are Buddhism and Christianity. Religions though they both are, however, these two have distinctive characteristics of their own and consequently cannot be dealt with in exactly the same manner. The former is now so widely infiltrated into the Japanese life that it may well be regarded as a native religion but the latter still has, in Japanese eyes, some exotic air about it, with the result that it is looked askance by the Japanese public as something dangerous.

Such being the case, when the Tokyo Asahi, in a recent editorial, rightly pointed to religious effeteness in Japan as the fundamental cause for the outrages committed by Japanese soldiers in the Philippines, the criticism was presumably directed chiefly against Buddhism, and not against Christianity. This effeteness of Buddhism will afford Christianity an opportunity to assert its strong religious power. Moreover, seeing that a premium has come to be put on anything "international," Christianity which is clearly more international in nature than Buddhism has an advantage over the other and it will most certainly steadily rise in influence in this country.

Opposes Foreign Influx

The mention of the possible rise of Christianity may suggest to many Japanese minds the influx of foreign missionaries into this country, and, indeed, such may prove to be the case, but, in my opinion, the day of propagandism in Japan by foreign religious teachers is past. I am rather inclined to think that the attempt to send many foreign missionaries to evangelize the Japanese people would have the effect opposite to what is intended.

Besides, the idea of using Christianity as a medium for transplanting foreign culture, which was often in evidence before the war, must be done away with. Religions must be propagated for their own sake. This does not imply that I am absolutely opposed to the idea of religious activities in the social fields since religion proves a leaven generating culture. It is, nevertheless, wrong to utilize religions for the promotion of cultural and social activities, for such a method will have the pernicious effect of vitiating sound cultural and social activities. Only when religions are propagated for their own sake will there spring up true and healthy cultural and social activities.

Because prewar foreign evangelists lacked a clear conception of the distinctive nature of religion and culture, their efforts ended merely in helping the importation of foreign culture into this country, failing to make any real contribution toward inculcating the true Christian faith into the minds of Japanese converts. The result was that the Christians in this country were generally regarded by the Japanese public as capricious worshippers of foreign culture. The day is past when Christian propagandism among the Japanese people should be left in foreign hands. The work must devolve in the future upon Japanese religious teachers, as otherwise the past blunder will only be repeated. If there be foreign propaganda of Christianity in Japan hereafter, it must needs take the form of support for the mission work conducted by Japanese teachers.

To Remove Telegraphic Ban

All war-time restrictions on telegraphic communications will shortly be abolished, it was learned on Saturday.